

### Plants recently introduced, not yet available for distribution.

AGAVE sp. (Amaryllidaceae), 60225. From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, through Prof. L. H. Dewey, Botanist in Charge of Fiber Investigations, who says:

"These are seeds of an Agave hybrid sent to me by Doctor Trabut. They are the result of a cross made by him about 1908, in which the staminate parent was the sisal, *Agave sisalina*, and the pistillate parent an undetermined species which he had received from San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The object in making the cross was to obtain a plant more resistant to cold than sisal, yet having thin straight leaves producing fiber similar to that of the last named species. Some of the seedlings resulting from this cross have been developed further by selection, but up to the present, none of them has attained commercial importance in Algeria.

"The Department will test this hybrid on the Island of Porto Rico, where its value, in comparison with that of other producing agaves, will be ascertained."

CROTALARIA spp. (Fabaceae), 60301 to 60303. From Salisbury, Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by H. G. Mundy, chief agriculturist, Department of Agriculture.

Knowing the desire of this Department to test leguminous plants valuable as green manures and cover crops, Mr. Mundy has sent in three Crotalarias which seem likely to prove of interest. This genus contains about 300 species, distributed throughout the Tropics of both hemispheres; only a small proportion of them have yet been tested as cover crops in the United States. In the Asiatic Tropics, and in Africa, various species are being used successfully for this purpose.

60301. CROTALARIA INTERMEDIA. "Plant 2 to 3 feet high, branching less than 6 inches above ground; leaflets long and narrow. Flowers creamy yellow with purple veins. Matures in four months." (Mundy).

60302. CROTALARIA MAXILLARIS. "Plants 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet high; branching along entire main stem; leaflets broad. Flowers bright yellow. Matures in four months." (Mundy).

60303. CROTALARIA SPHAEROCARPA. "Plant 1 to 1 1/2 feet high, of bushy habit. Flowers yellow. Matures in 3 1/2 months." (Mundy).

ESENBECKIA LEIOCARPA (Rutaceae), 60201. From Brazil. Presented by F. L. Rhodes, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.

Our attention was first directed to this species by Mr. Rhodes, who received from southern Brazil, a shipment of seeds together with information to the effect that the tree might prove particularly suitable for telephone poles, because of its usually branchless, straight trunk. On being informed that we had not tested the species in this country, he generously divided the seeds with us.

*Esenbeckia leiocarpa*, related to the citrus fruits, is described as an erect, medium-sized tree from the forests of southeastern Brazil, where the clear yellow